

## TARIFF IN VIRGINIA.

Col. H. C. Parsons Goes Back to the Time of the War.

## THE SOUTH COULD HAVE GAINED

With Protection—They had no Factories to Back Up Their Agricultural Strength—"If Calhoun had not Taught Free Trade Before He Taught Secession the Result Would Have Been Different"—Virginia Hopes to Rival Pennsylvania.

New York, Aug. 18.—The New York World, Democratic, prints the following interesting economic letter from Col. H. C. Parsons, of Virginia, to-day:

To the Editor of the World:

In the broader sense the importance of protection was taught the people of the South by the lesson of the war of secession, and if the economic question had not been displaced by issues strictly partisan and affecting home government and social order, we would have divided as readily as the people of the North. The weakness of a pastoral or agricultural people had been painfully demonstrated, and it was freely said that if Calhoun had not taught free trade before he taught secession, the result would have been different. For myself, I believe if the South had contained four cities such as Worcester was then, or as Richmond, Atlanta or Birmingham are to-day, she would have established the Confederacy.

The lack of the banking capital that grows about manufacturing cities and of facilities for supplying armies alone made it impossible to maintain the contest, and six millions of people, united and brave upon interior lines behind rivers and mountains and defensible ports, surrendered because men died from exposure waiting for English teas, blankets and shoes, and because armies fell back when English guns and trains failed to come in time. There is perhaps no chapter in our history, if it were well written, that would be so instructive as one that might be styled "The Inventions of a Great Emergency," and tell the manufacturing activity of the South.

During the war period wagon works, glass works, foundries, machine shops, woolen mills, distilleries, salt works, tanneries, harness factories, chemical works sprang from the earth. Although these temporary structures passed away with the emergency, in the State of Virginia more works were established, measured by the capacity of output, in the years 1863 and 1864 than in the century preceding, and from some measure of success the middle classes came to hope that we might some time become a manufacturing people, while they were at the same time learning the new and terrible maxim of war, "that dominion comes to the hand that forges its own weapons," and by the bitterest experience of the century they were carried far towards the conclusion that a tariff for protection and for power is better than a tariff for revenue only. In the progress of events our people came to another parting of ways. The conviction came to a large section of the South that its way to restoration of power lay through its mineral development. They again consulted the Democratic oracle and were again destroyed. Never were such blind leaders of the blind as the representatives of the cotton fields and cattle plains who became again leaders of the whole South. The promised land was a new Pennsylvania. A vast central commonwealth, which, by the right of its undeveloped and incomparable wealth should, in the competition of the future, win the iron crown and establish upon enduring foundations a new dominion to command tribute of a continent and restore the pride and happiness of the South.

The Protectionists held that our new enterprises required the fostering care that has been given to the "infant industries" of the North that the dike that had saved them from the leveling forces of European competition would serve us well; and that it was at least unsafe to venture upon an experiment in so vital a case.

The Democratic orator asserted that we had the world at a disadvantage; that we held the four essentials for cheap iron production—cheap ore, cheap coal, cheap labor and cheap transportation; and that a reduction of the tariff would level the stakes of Pennsylvania, but that every fire there put out would level the recovery and revenge in the ruin of the North. The argument was specious, complimentary and effective. Although the nation declared for protection, nearly all of our mining districts sent representatives pledged against Protection. The election of Harrison was followed by a great boom. From the triumph of tariff reformers two years later, dates unparalleled disaster. Our Democratic calculators had omitted two essential items in successful production and omitted one important fact in transportation. The items were skilled workmen and carrying capital. The fact was that all our principal distributing points from Baltimore to Galveston were nearer in cost to Liverpool than to any of our furnaces or mills. We have seen two kinds of development going on side by side. The one we may call the Pennsylvania system; the other the Southern system. The latter has been largely re-enforced by English capital. The towns that have been started and the works that have been planted by Southern or English capital have generally failed. In fact, in our State of Virginia, I do not recall a single success, not a large furnace, mill or mine from Tredegar to Victoria, except the Old Dominion Nail works, that has not gone through bankruptcy or is not to-day in the hands of a receiver; while our ventures have brought wide and irreparable disaster.

On the other hand the vast development which is not exclusively Pennsylvania, but nine-tenths directed from Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, which represents plants costing perhaps \$50,000,000, has been almost uniformly successful. The three great furnaces in my neighborhood, Lowmoor, Longdale and Princess, with an annual capacity of over 100,000 tons of ore, have averaged 10 per cent upon their capital during the last ten years. The differences between success and failure seems to be in the fact that in one case trained managers and workmen were procured, and in the other they were not. The lesson is far reaching. It shows our people the condition of iron supremacy and the cost of false leadership.

It may be said that the force of the tariff argument is lost in the fact that one tariff is over all, as one was over the North and the South before the war. It is probable that these industries depend in either case upon the kind of nursing they get, and that manufacturers require a friendly atmosphere in which to grow. Success has been

attained, where the test was fair, in the South, such as under less favorable conditions gave to the North the sceptre of industrial dominion, but skilled labor, which moves reluctantly, and capital, which is proverbially timid, will not go, unless sympathy does not exist. If it was fatal to refuse to "keep step to the music of the Union," it has been disastrous to refuse to touch elbows with the march of National development.

We are learning in fearful losses that we must consult the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the great North; that we must act in concert with them. We cannot reject their advice or refuse their alliance. We are not strong enough to stand or far enough advanced to attempt a new secession. The tariff that made their property the marvel of the world must be our defense. The conservatism which made their foundations must be our policy. The social currency that bases their confidence and anchors their credit must be our reliance. If the judgment of the manufacturers of the North, after years of experience, has been formulated in the McKinley bill, that is of itself a safe rule for our guidance. If it be true that the common people of Virginia have invested in the last twenty-four months in new towns and enterprises \$10,000,000, and half of this vast sum is lost or locked up; if it be true that our first adventure has caused a greater loss in faith than even in money, if only makes more emphatic the lesson that we cannot teach before we have learned; that we must sit in the school that teaches the fostering duty of the nation, and lays down the rules, if we would prosper. Gen. Hancock was not so far wrong when he spoke of the tariff as a local issue, as the Republicans made it appear. We must recognize our selfishness and the narrowness of our horizon. While the general prosperity ought to overshadow all lesser and local advantages, we may find no better way to discover the common good than by each battling for his personal interest.

A New York importer, who sees that if every furnace and factory west of the Hudson was destroyed its shipping would increase 1,000 per cent, may well become a free trader, while the farmers of Dakota may well become tired of sending a ton of corn to London to buy a coat, or a bushel of wheat to Sheffield to buy a knife, and the farm and mine owner of Virginia may protest that for him and children the highest national good lies in establishing that proximity of farm and factory which is the ideal industrial community.

It is as well, perhaps, that we proceed upon our separate assertions and trust that the average judgment will be best attained, but if so each section must do its own thinking and find its own leaders. The thirty Congressional districts of the border States, if there was a secret ballot, would to-day vote overwhelmingly with Pennsylvania, but party discipline, and the tradition that made the non-slaveholders a vassal, have forced them to turn the back again to the lash of the leadership of the cotton States, to receive yet another lesson from that school which appoints such teachers as Morrison, with his horizontal reduction; Mills, with his razor reform; Gordon, with his boycott of Boston, and bland, with his clipped dollars, all looking to England and leveling downward, but out of school our people are receiving another object lesson. They are learning that capitalists will not buy where the community antagonizes wealth; that manufacturers will not build where the campaign orator makes them the target for abuse, and that banks will not lend where bankers are denounced.

Our new factories stand idle and speculation stops where rates of interest range from ten to twenty-five per cent; and unless the Democratic party changes its leadership it may find that the mineral region of the South, educated by adversity, may rise to a bold assertion and seek a new alignment. It is an anomalous fact in American politics that thirty Congressional districts vote for tariff reform because they are told it cannot prevail. I have written impersonally and tried to explain a condition rather than a theory.

For myself I cannot believe in Protection alone, any more than damming a river or dyking a sea without opening a race-way or a flood-gate. We are to-day in danger of over-production. Our home markets in the South are limited. We cannot permanently invade the markets of the North. Our manufactures have increased in twenty years 1,000 per cent. If reciprocity can become the hand-maid of Protection; if that new, undefined, but potential cry can be interpreted against Europe and for America; if we can hold our own markets and at the same time stop the adverse balance of South American trade at its present figure of one thousand millions; if we may dam against the sea and yet drain the overflow; if we can strengthen the levee and open the bayon we will have solved the great economic problem, and in continental trade the South will find through her mineral store and geographical position her enduring advantage.

H. C. PARSONS.  
Natural Bridge, Va., Aug. 6, 1891.

## IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nuns to Teach the Young Ideas of Texas How to Shoot.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 18.—The question of granting certificates to nuns or sisters of charity, authorizing them to teach in the Texas public schools, having been referred by the State superintendent to the attorney general for an opinion, he replied holding that nothing in the constitution or the laws of the State disqualifies such persons from receiving certificates if otherwise qualified. It is understood that no religious teaching of any sort shall be permitted by such nuns either during, before or after school hours, or in the building in which they may conduct a free public school. The law makes no distinction in the religion of those found competent to teach in the public schools, only requiring that no particular form of religion shall be taught therein. The certificates will be granted in accordance with this opinion. Many believe the Catholic church is back of this movement. Nuns in Texas have passed the examination and applied for schools.

Where Two Religions Were Slain.

AUBURNVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 Catholics, principally from Troy and Albany, made a pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs yesterday. Religious services were held at the Shrine until noon, when the party returned. The Shrine is yearly attracting increasing numbers to the spot made sacred to the memory of Fathers Jogues and Gonsalez, missionary priests, who were slain here by the Indians in 1642.

If the ladies would abandon cosmetics and more generally keep their blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, naturally fair complexions would be the rule instead of the exception, as at present. Pure blood is the best purifier.

LADIES  
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take  
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.  
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

## A GHASTLY FIND.

A Wisconsin Man Discovers a Skull in a Bedpost.

EAU CLAIRE, Aug. 18.—A ghastly find was made a few days ago by an upholsterer named Leak, of this place. It was that of a skull which had been concealed in a bed post, or to be accurate, in a large, hollow wooden ball placed for ornament on top of the post. The bed to which this belonged was one of a lot of furniture recently purchased by Leak in Racine, and is a magnificent old piece of mahogany of the Queen Anne style and is in all probability very old, so that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to how long the skull has been concealed in it.

Leak preserving the ball to be rather loose, for the purpose of tightening it examined it and discovered that it was screwed on and was hollow. He removed it, and, to his horror, found that every cavity was occupied by a grinning skull, which was all the more awe-inspiring from the discovery, which was subsequently made, that through the temple had been driven in a large nail or spike, which still remained piercing it nearly through to the other temple, and which, though encrusted with rust, still shows specks of long-dried blood or what is presumably such.

Whether the skull is that of a man or woman is of course impossible to tell, but it is unmistakably a human, and that of a person of considerable intellectual development, as is evidenced by the facial angle. Leak has exerted himself to learn something of the history of the bed, but has not been able to do so. He purchased it from a second-hand dealer, who in turn bought it in Chicago from a woman, who declares that she knows nothing of it except that her mother, now deceased, purchased it at an auction sale, but this occurring when she was a little child she does not recollect where the sale was held.

## ATTACKED BY HOGS.

While One Child Meets Death in This Way Another is Killed by Rats.

WHITE CLOUD, KAN., Aug. 18.—One of the most peculiar double casualties ever heard of in this section occurred at the farm of Walter Love, about two miles from here on Friday. Love had two children, aged three years and six months respectively. During the afternoon, while Love was away from home, Mrs. Love heard the screams of her little boy, and laid the baby on the floor while she went to his assistance. The cries came from the pig-pen, and when there she found that the child had been torn almost to pieces by the savage brutes. She made a desperate fight with the hogs and succeeded in getting the body from the pen.

She then heard the cries of her baby in the house. She hurried there to find that the infant had been attacked by rats, and was so badly bitten about the throat that it died within a few minutes.

## Want a War Ship at Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A letter from Samoa, July 16, said there was danger of war among natives. Some residents made arrangements to send women and children to Honolulu. An appeal has been made for a United States war ship. The only man-of-war there was a German vessel.

## Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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I do not know of a case that was lost during our epidemic of bloody flux, in this county where Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was used. One of my friends, about six miles from here, had a child that was given up by the two doctors who attended it. He then used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and the child recovered. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms. P. E. LAVENDER, P. M., Chestnut, Amherst county, Va. For sale by C. R. Goetze, W. W. Irwin, John Klari, C. Schnepf, C. Menkeniller, W. S. McCullough, M. W. Henrici, W. E. Williams, S. L. Brier, John Coleman and W. H. Williams, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio; B. F. Peabody, Benwood, W. Va.

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